

LATE TELEGRAPHIC TICKS

FROM MANY POINTS.

Important News Items Received as We Go to Press.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.

Ten miners were drowned in a coal pit at Dewberry, Yorkshire, by a sudden rush of water that had collected in an old working.

Anna Bernstein, aged 18, who had just come from Poland, and Ida Harris, aged 8, were drowned at Worcester, Mass., by the upsetting of a boat load of picnickers.

A WHOLE FAMILY KILLED.—A whole family, consisting of a man and wife and four children, names unknown, were killed at Guthrie, O. T. The family had been in that city buying provisions, and while returning to their claim, on the Old Cheyenne reservation, their team ran away and over a precipice. Every member of the family and both horses were killed.

A mortar charged with dynamite was exploded on Sunday near St. Alfonso's church in Rome, and 11 persons were killed and 32 injured. The victims include a number of women and children.

L. B. Sale and his two sons were drowned in Fox river at Grignon's Point, Wis. The two boys were bathing and got beyond their depth. Calling to their father, he pulled off his coat and hat and jumped in to rescue them, when all were drowned. The bodies have not been recovered.

The pleasure steamer Ajax, with 100 excursionists on board, Monday night collided in the narrow channel of Helsingfors with the steamer Runeberg. The Ajax sank and ninety persons are reported missing. Thirty-five bodies have been recovered.

Capital, Labor and Industrial.

BUILDING TRADES STRIKE OVER.—A general strike of the building trades which was begun two weeks ago in sympathy for the union material deliverers who had been locked out by the Building Material Dealers' Association because they refused to deliver supplies to the buildings for which the iron league held contracts is ended. The Walking Delegates have met defeat in a strike involving nearly 20,000 laborers.

The New Castle, Pa., Wire Nail Company, employing about 1,000 men in the rod, wire and nail mills, has signed the Amalgamated Association scale and will resume this week.

Youngstown, O., will lose the steel plant which will be operated by the Ohio Steel Company, recently organized. The company has received good inducements to locate either at Girard, Niles or Struthers, and will probably accept one of the three propositions.

The men in the mines on Trout Run, Cambria county, Pa., have gone out on a strike. They elected a check weightman and demanded that he be installed as these officials are at other mines. The General Manager refused to allow him to go into the scales, and informed the men that he would do all the weighing necessary. As a result every man has stopped work.

The Riverside furnace of Stenbenville, O., employing 175 men, blew out Sunday and will not resume for some time. The company has a big stock on hand.

The Switchmen's Union, of West Superior, Wis., will take a hand in the steel workers' strike. At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly they promised to handle no cars containing the product of non-union workers.

At New Orleans the entire force of government employes repairing the government river steamers and tugs at the Audubon park, La., went out on strike. The men claim that although the eight-hour law had been passed and signed by the president, but that it has not been promulgated, they are compelled to work under the old 10-hour rule.

The strike of the planing-mill men of St. Louis, which has been on for several weeks, has been declared off and the men are now seeking their old places. The trouble arose over a demand for shorter hours with no decrease in pay.

The general strike of nearly all the Trades unions of New York, against the Building Material Dealer's Association is now regarded as ended. It is estimated that not more than 1,500 strikers are out of work.

Fires

By the burning of two large cotton mills at Brussels 150 families were thrown out of work. The loss is 1,000,000 francs.

The Northern Pacific Elevator at Buffalo was struck by lightning and burned with 10,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, \$25,000.

At Baltimore, the furniture factory of John Chatterton & Co., Green & Co.'s Hope Brass Works, Oppenheimer's warehouse, Schlegel's Orchestra Hall and Fleischman and Co.'s building, all on South Frederick street, were destroyed by fire that originated in the furniture factory. Loss, \$200,000; insurance about \$75,000.

A fire at McKinney, Tex., destroyed Coffey Bro.'s livery stable, J. W. Bradley's barber shop, Harper & Roderick's clothing house, Barkley, Harrison & Ready, dry goods; E. A. Rutledge, confectioner; Goost & Foster, grocers; J. P. Dowell, hardware, and others. Approximate loss, \$100,000.

The sawmill and dry kiln of the Taylor Lumber Company, Suffolk, Va., with 500,000 feet of lumber, burned. Loss, \$25,000 on plant; insured for \$18,000. Four cars on the Atlantic and Danville Railroad loaded with lumber were also destroyed.

The works of the Harris Manufacturing Company, Rutland, Vt., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000, insurance, \$25,000. The buildings were alongside the Central Vermont Railroad property, and a storehouse containing bridge timber and a lumber shed were burned. Loss about \$10,000.

Lightning struck a building at Woodhaven, L. I., containing the plant of the Jamaica Electric Railroad Company. Loss \$25,000, partially covered by insurance.

Crime and Penalties.
Jaeger, the defaulting cashier of the Rothschilds, of Frankfurt, has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

John Fitzgerald, a New Orleans police corporal, was fatally shot by one of a gang of young hoodlums while making an arrest.

At Camden Arkansas, Bob Jordan, a negro, while en route to jail last night was taken from the officials and shot to death. He was accused of insulting a white woman.

At Hartford, Conn., F. Wilson Rogers, whose duties as accountant of the coal branch of the Iron Hall are being examined, a deficiency of \$1,000 having been already discovered, denies that he has misappropriated any money. He demands a trial.

Miscellaneous.

At Memphis, Governor Buchanan in Nashville, Tenn., commuted the sentence of Colonel H. Clay King, who was to have been hanged next Friday for the murder of David H. Posten, March 15, on a public street in this city. Unusual pressure was brought to bear upon the Governor for the past few days.

Sanitary.

In New York Tuesday one more small-pox death and two new cases were reported to the authorities.

Four cases of yellow fever have developed on board the four-masted American schooner Eva Douglass, which arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., from Havana. The schooner was thoroughly fumigated and then placed in quarantine for five days. The schooner has been sent to Dry Tortugas with yellow fever nurses. There is little fear the disease will spread to the mainland.

Political.

The State Convention of the Prohibition party was held at Trenton, N. J., with about 500 delegates in attendance. Thomas J. Kennedy, of Hudson county, was nominated for Governor. The platform, adopted re-affirmed allegiance to the Cincinnati platform.

The Prohibitionists met in convention at Providence, R. I., Silver Springs, and nominated presidential electors. A resolution was adopted sanctioning the election of lady delegates to conventions.

Crops.

Hot winds continued in Kansas Tuesday to the great injury of the corn crop. Grain men at Kansas City have advised from the State which lead them to the belief that only one-half a crop can be harvested now even under good conditions for the rest of the season. A continuance of the hot winds for two or three days will still further reduce the yield.

Bail wounds are playing havoc in many fields in Texas, and nothing can be done to stay their ravages.

Mortuary.

Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Mary Willard, mother of Miss Frances Willard, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, were held in the First Methodist Episcopal church of Evanston, Ill., on Tuesday.

The Very Rev. A. Mandine, superintendent of the sisters of charity in the United States, died at Emmetsburg, Md. He was 60 years of age.

Congressional Nominations.

The Democratic conference of the Nineteenth (Pa.) district, renominated Hon. F. E. Beltzhoover, of Cumberland county, for Congress.

Clinton county, Pa., Republicans in convention nominated A. C. Hopkins for Congress. James T. Taylor, of Lamar, for Assembly.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ohio district nominated W. J. White, of Cleveland, for Congress.

Washington News.

The Navy Department has decided to send the new cruiser, Newark, and the new gunboat, Renington, to Genoa, Italy, to represent the United States in the Columbus celebration there. Both vessels are at Cadiz, and will sail for Genoa in time to be there early in September.

Earthquakes.

Earthquake shocks were felt this morning at Ems, Coblenz, Neider Nassau and Neider Lahnstein. At the last named place they were especially severe, and the people were panic stricken. No serious damage was done at any of the points.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

A dispatch from Helsingfors, Finland, announces that a terrible marine disaster occurred near there. A pleasure steamer was run down outside the harbor, and 45 of the persons who were on board were drowned. The scenes on the deck of the steamer immediately after the collision are described as distressing in the extreme.

A horrible ball fight is reported at Nismes, in the far south of France. Twenty thousand people were present. Six horses were disemboweled, and two bulls killed. The spectators applauded every incident of brutality.

United States Consul Ryder at Copenhagen has confessed that he is guilty of embezzlement and forgery.

Seven soldiers were drowned at Neisse, in Prussian Silesia, while practicing in the military swimming school. The men were ordered to go into the water beyond their depth, the preceptor supposing them to be sufficiently practiced to be able to swim. This proved not to be the case and they sank without making any sign that they were drowning. The fact that they were drowned was not suspected for some moments, until they failed to come to the surface. It was then too late to save them.

The correspondent of the Paris Temps has not been allowed to land in Venezuela. He says the country is in a state of anarchy and that General Urdaneta has proclaimed himself dictator of the Western States. The French vice consul at Carupano has been seized by President Velazquez, and France has sent a warship to the scene.

Advices from Teheran, the capital of Persia, show that the cholera is increasing in virulence there. The deaths in the city now average sixty daily.

At Scharnitz, a village and pass in the Tyrol, 10 miles northwest of Innsbruck, a landslide caused the death of five persons who were overwhelmed beneath the mass of rock and earth which came thundering down from a mountain.

The cabbage crop is about the only thing a farmer can raise to get a head.—Binghamton Republican.

GOT BAYONET THRUST.

A STRIKER WOUNDED BY A

Sentinel at Camp Black. He Insisted on Passing the Guard Line. A Circular Giving the Side of the Men Issued by the Federation, Sec. Lov Joy's Statement.

Robert Morton, a Homestead (Pa.) striker, was thrust through the right thigh with a bayonet Sunday morning by S. A. Keller, a private of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment, who was doing guard duty. Morton attempted to cross the guard lines and assaulted Joseph Logie, the sentinel, who halted him, attempting to take his gun. Morton was the worse for liquor, and had no apparent object in attempting to force his way into the camp other than the gratification of a stubborn spirit. His wound is very painful, and he lost a great deal of blood, but is in no danger. The incident caused no excitement at Homestead.

Acting Chairman Crawford, of the Advisory Committee, was told about the affair and said he was sorry it had occurred. He thought, if it was as represented, that Morton was to blame, and said the affair would cause no trouble or excitement. Several strikers strove to get the matter said they thought Morton was where he had no business to be.

Both General Wiley and Colonel Kreps said the bayoneting had been fully investigated and they did not see that Keller could have done otherwise than as he did.

A CIRCULAR ISSUED.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE AN APPEAL IN RELATION TO THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE.

The Executive Council of the Federation of Labor, on Saturday night, met at the Duquesne Hotel, Pittsburgh, and issued a circular in connection with the Homestead trouble. It is as follows:

"Seldom in the history of our country have we witnessed the lines of battle so closely drawn upon the field of labor as it is witnessed at Homestead. The Carnegie Steel Company, one of the most gigantic monopolies of the age, has undertaken to reduce the wages of their employes from 10 to 40 per cent. In their desperation and avarice they hired and brought 300 armed mercenaries, Pinkerton detectives, to Homestead to invade the homes of the men who created the millions that the Carnegie trusts possess. Under cover of the Pinkerton's company endeavored to introduce a pauperized and degraded set of laborers to supplant our fellow American workmen. The contest with the Pinkertons and its results are well known.

"It is not true that the men are receiving the high wages generally supposed, nor do a large number own their homes. We have made a careful investigation and find that just before the outbreak there were 3,421 employed in the mills. Of this number there were 13 whose wages averaged about \$7.50 per day; 40 averaged between \$5 and \$7 per day; 34 averaged from \$4 to \$5 per day; 1,178 averaged from \$1.68 to \$2.50 per day, and 1,625 received 14 cents per hour or less, and further we do not mention the many statements have been published as to the causes for which the men are nobly contending, their conduct during the struggle, the present situation and the prospect of victory that we feel called upon to issue this statement to the American public.

"From 8 to 10 per cent own their own homes, and about 15 per cent more have homes under mortgage; the remainder pay rent and a number of these have been evicted by the Carnegie. It is not true that the higher price paid for the work of the 14 cents per hour men as much as any other that the Homestead workmen are making their gallant fight.

"The cunning calculating company propose that the scale should terminate when the cold blasts of winter penetrate with biting severity. The company desire to place the men in the disadvantageous position of negotiating with them upon a new scale in January instead of as formerly in July.

"Notwithstanding the military forces of the State of Pennsylvania have been under arms at Homestead for nearly five weeks, and the country has been ransacked to find beings so low as to hire themselves to the company, there are less than 600 persons in the mill, and less than a dozen skilled workmen who can perform the work necessary. The situation is such we confidently assert that at no time during the struggle were the prospects of victory as bright as they are now. What the men need in this contest is your substantial support as well as the sympathy of the laboring people at Homestead and other Carnegie mills where men are now out to help their brothers at Homestead are the ones who need your immediate help and money is required to maintain their manhood, honor and interest. Every worker and liberty-loving citizen should contribute to the financial support of the brave men who to-day occupy the position of the advance guard of the labor movement of America.

"The struggle at Homestead represents the issue between freedom and slavery, progress and reaction, and must be maintained until the workmen have some fair measure of recognition from the Carnegie. We assure you that every dollar contributed will be devoted to the men engaged in the contest. An effective system of relief has been organized, with proper safeguards, and every cent will be economically expended and rigidly accounted for. We advise all workmen not to come to Homestead or Pittsburgh for employment until the pending dispute with the Carnegie Steel Company is settled.

"The circular concludes by requesting all contributors to send their money to President Weibe or Acting Chairman Thomas J. Crawford. The document is signed by Guide Samuel J. Gompers, P. J. McGuire, President of the Carpenters' Brotherhood; John B. Lennon, Secretary of the Tailors' Union; Secretary Chris Evans, of the Executive Committee of the Federation; President Weibe, President-elect Garland and Secretary Madden, of the Amalgamated Association, and Hugh O'Donnell, Burgess McLaughlin, Thomas J. Crawford and David Lynch, for the Advisory Committee.

Secretary Lovjoy, of the Carnegie Steel Company, said on Sunday:

"The statement that the Carnegie Steel Company has a monopoly of the making of steel billets is absurd. Not to speak of the many big firms in other parts of the country, such as the Illinois Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Cambria Iron Company, right here in Pittsburgh there are many concerns making billets. For instance there are the Linden Steel Company, Jones & Laughlins, Spang, Chalfant & Co., the Carbon Iron Company, Smith Bros., owners of the LaBelle Works, Dilworth, Porter & Co., Wm. Clark's Son & Co., Howe, Brown & Co., the Moorhead & McCleane Company, Park Bros. & Co., Shoemaker & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co., the Sterling Steel Company, and many others, who all make billets.

"The Carnegie Company has about 30 per cent of the total production of steel billets. No man gets less than \$1.40 a day of 10 hours at Homestead. Mr. Gompers' assertion that some get \$1.14 to the contrary notwithstanding. The men get 14 cents an hour. The criticism on our bringing Pinkerton's to Homestead has no weight in the face of the law, which permits any man to properly protect his property against trespassers, and who in the words of Judge Ewing may fire first, numerously and effectively against any mob that attacks his property. It is said that we have only 600

men in the mill, of whom only a dozen are said to be skilled. We are ready to meet any assertion of this sort with facts and money.

"We can prove that at present there are over 1,500 skilled workmen in the Homestead mill. No threat has been made by any member of the company that prosecutions would follow a boycott. We now say, however, that we will simply rely upon the law to protect ourselves against any conspiracies that may be hatched. As for the personalities indulged in by Mr. Gompers and others towards the members of the Carnegie Steel Company we have no reply to make. The fight is one of principle. In his speech on Saturday Mr. Gompers' attack was confined principally to what I have not said. He takes little occasion to attack any statements that I have made."

GOD'S WORD IN THE MILL.

The Rev. Edmund Belfour, of the Grant Street English Evangelical Lutheran Church, preached Sunday morning to about 2,000 people, workmen, soldiers and Carnegie Steel Company officials, inside the big Homestead (Pa.) Steel Works. An orchestra furnished instrumental music, and the hymns were sung from printed slips. The Rev. Mr. Belfour's discourse was entirely scriptural in its character, having no direct bearing on the Homestead situation. The text was from Daniel, the theme being the devotion of a Christian to his faith. Before the benediction the congregation joined in the Lord's prayer and the hymn "Sweet by and By."

CONGRESSMAN WARWICK DEAD.

An Apparently Slight Ailment Leads to Physical Exhaustion and Death.

Congressman Warwick, of Ohio, died at the Briggs House, Washington, D. C., on Sunday. The remains were taken to Massillon, O., his late home.



Mr. Warwick was taken down about a week ago with an attack of dysentery, from which he recovered in a few days. His strength was so thoroughly depleted, however, that constitutional prostration followed, and the patient was too exhausted to rally. He was conscious to the end. His wife and son were continuously at his bedside since his illness assumed a dangerous phase.

A RAID ON CONVICT MINERS.

The Free Miners of Tennessee Destroy the Tracy City Stockade.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 15.—Saturday the free miners burned the convict stockade at Tracy City, then marched to the mines, ordered the convicts brought out and took charge of them and the guards loaded them in box cars, and ordered the train to leave immediately. Being covered by guns the men in charge were obliged to obey.

Governor Buchanan states that the convicts will be kept in the main prison till a new stockade can be built.

The free miners are well supplied with arms and ammunition and it will be difficult to dislodge them should Governor Buchanan attempt to send the convicts back.

No arrests have been made. Governor Buchanan has had conferences with State Superintendent of prisons Wade and others, connected with the management of prisons and the convicts, but nothing is known as to what will be done. The Governor says he will go to the limit of the law in the matter.

CHILE WILL SETTLE.

A Commission to Adjust Long Standing American Claims.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Minister Egan has definitely agreed with the Chilean Government upon a convention for the settlement of all unadjusted claims of citizens of the United States against Chile by means of a claims commission to meet in Washington. This action of the Minister chronicles the satisfactory termination of a negotiation which has been pending for a long time. No general claims convention has ever been celebrated with Chile and claims of American citizens date back for more than half a century, though a great portion of them have their origin in the Chilean-Peruvian war, 12 years ago. Mr. Egan reports that in all negotiations leading up to settlement the Chilean Government has met him in a most friendly spirit. Much satisfaction is expressed at the Department of State at the successful result of our Minister's efforts in this and other matters recently brought to a conclusion.

BIG STORMS IN JAPAN.

There Were Many Lives Lost and Much Property Was Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Advices from Japan brought by the steamer Rio Janeiro include reports of damage done by storm and inundations at Okayama, Lukushima, Yamashiki, Gunma, Saitama, Chida and Hyogo. Of these Okayama seems to have suffered most. Rain began falling July 20, and was followed by a terrible typhoon July 23. The Ashigawa river rose 24 feet, causing the embankments to give way. Over 5,000 houses were submerged and about 100 persons drowned, in addition to which several thousand acres of cultivated land were laid waste. In Tokushima on the 23rd a number of houses were blown down, while the streets were inundated through the effects of a tidal wave. Forty-one persons were crushed to death by falling houses.

Reports from Saitama-Ken concerning the storm say the wind in its passage left a track of destroyed and wrecked houses, in the midst of which were found men and cattle crushed to death.

Eight Negroes Drowned.

Eight negroes, all negroes, were drowned by the swamping of a ferry sloop between Sullivan's Island and the mainland, S. C. They were bucketers on their way to the land with vegetables.

LATEST NEWS WAIFS.

Twenty adults, ten children and numerous animals were recently bitten by a mad wolf at Loda, Poland, and all are now ravaged and beyond recovery. Their howlings are terrible in the extreme.

Hotel Stratford, a new six-story building at the corner of Fourteenth and H streets, Washington, D. C., was burned. Loss on furniture and fixtures is estimated at about \$24,000; insurance, \$14,000. Loss on building about \$20,000; fully covered by insurance.

A fatal accident occurred in a pit at Besseges, France. While eight miners were ascending the shaft in a cage the cable attached to the cage broke and all were dashed to the bottom and killed.

The Iowa deaf and dumb asylum at Council Bluffs was practically destroyed by fire. The loss is \$25,000. No one was injured.

Heavy storms are sweeping over Spain, and are doing an immense amount of damage. The rain is falling in torrents and is destroying the grape and olive crops. Much damage has been done by the rivers overflowing their banks and in some places the low country adjacent to the rivers resembles huge lakes. In Huesca the Isuela river is out of its banks. The flood has already carried away thirty houses and it is feared that other damage will be done.

Henry R. Lister, the head of the big Lister firm of Buffalo, N. Y., plush manufacturers, of Huddersfield, Eng., is now a resident of this city, and the famous plush made by that firm will hereafter be manufactured in this country, the business having been removed from Huddersfield and brought here in consequence to the McKinley law.

At Rondout, N. Y., a romantic wedding occurred. The contracting parties were a daughter of Sitting Bull, the great Indian chief, and Peter Markle, formerly of the United States army. Markle, it is said, served with Chester for a long time, and it is reported that his bride once saved his life when attacked by Indians.

Mrs. Mary Humbird, of Folks Hills, Ind., was fatally burned by exploding gasoline which she accidentally spilled on the stove as she was filling the reservoir. A daughter of Mrs. Humbird and James George, who were standing near at the time, were also seriously burned.

An impromptu race between two crowded excursion steamers at Peoria, Ill., was culminated by a fight with Winchester between the pilots of the rival boats. One boat narrowly escaped being cut in two by the other.

An engine on the Canadian Pacific crashed into a handcar containing seven Swedes in a rock cut near Schreiber. Three were instantly killed and all the others dangerously wounded.

Coroner McDowell completed the inquest in the cases of Martin Reed and Hugh Coyle who lost their lives in the Nobletown, Pa., tragedy last Saturday. The jury rendered a verdict that, after murdering Coyle, Reed committed suicide.

The switchmen on the New York, Lake Erie and Western, the Lehigh Valley or Reading and the Buffalo Creek are on strike. Its object is virtually to obtain higher wages, although the question of the 10-hour day is involved.

LOSS OF WAGES IN A STRIKE.—James G. Patterson, of Hartford, Conn., who built Connecticut's great marble Capitol building and now has the granite contract for the \$6,000,000 National Library building at Washington, says that so far the granite cutters in New England have lost, in wages, by their strike, about \$2,500,000. This sum would have purchased half a dozen of the principal plants in New England, with all the cash capital needed for the business.

The puddlers of Hoover's rolling mill, Norristown, Pa., were granted an increase of 25 cents an hour over the rate now paid, making their wages hereafter \$3.75 a ton.

MONTECAL'S NAIL STRIKE OVER.—The mill workers' strike, which began in July, is ended. All the factories have accepted the scale of the Amalgamated Association with a few slight amendments.

By order of the Illinois State Central Committee the Democratic campaign in Illinois will be opened by a monster rally at Bloomington, August 27. Prominent speakers will attend. The local Democracy are making great preparations.

Judge Gresham is at Thompson, Conn.

He denies the reports that he will take the stump for the People's party.

At What Cheer, Ia., the postoffice, Methodist Church and ten other buildings. Loss, \$30,000, partly insured.

Nearly every business house in Havana has closed its doors on account of the new tariff imposed by Spain.

The Arch Priest Leonti has prohibited all processions in Moscow, owing to cholera.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mrs. Margaret Van Fredeburg, of Red Hook, Dutchess county, celebrated the 10th anniversary of her birthday.

Mrs. Lavinia Fillmore, a relative of President Fillmore, celebrated her 105th birthday at Buffalo on Saturday.

Republicans of the Ninth Michigan district nominated John W. Moon for Congress.

The Republicans of the Third Kentucky district nominated Hon. W. G. Hunter for Congress.

J. J. Serley, the present Congressman of the First Iowa Congressional district, was renominated by acclamation in the Democratic Congressional Convention at Fairfield, Ia.

The League Record.

The following table shows the standing of the various base ball clubs:

Club	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Cleveland	18	7	72.0
Philadelphia	16	9	64.0
Boston	14	10	58.3
New York	13	10	56.5
Brooklyn	14	11	56.0
Baltimore	13	12	52.0
Pittsburgh	12	13	48.0
Cincinnati	10	14	41.7
Chicago	10	15	40.0
Washington	10	15	40.0
Louisville	10	15	40.0
St. Louis	7	19	26.3

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Returns Made to Secretary Rush Show an Improvement in Corn.

The crop returns made to the Department of Agriculture show a slight improvement in the condition of corn, raising the monthly average from 81.1 in July, to 82.5 in August. In only four years since the initial crop reporting, has there been a lower August condition. In the year of worst failure, 1881, it was 79, declining to 69 in October. In 1890 it was 73.3, declining to 70.6 in October. In August, 1893, it was 80.7, and in 1887 it was 80.5.

A slight improvement is noted in the States north of the Ohio river, and a greater advance in the States west of the Mississippi river, except Kansas and Nebraska. The condition is high in nearly all the Southern States; nearly the same as in July in the breadth west of the Mississippi, higher in the lower States of the Atlantic Coast, and slightly lower in Alabama and Mississippi. A small decline is seen in the Middle States, except in New York, and also in the Eastern States, though in both of these divisions the average is higher than in the West.

The following averages of principal States are given: New York, 90; Pennsylvania, 86; Virginia, 90; Georgia, 97; Texas, 94; Tennessee, 92; Ohio, 81; Indiana, 74; Illinois, 73; Iowa, 79; Missouri, 83; Kansas, 81; Nebraska, 80.

Most correspondents indicate a present tendency to further improvement. The returns relating to the spring crop were rather lower, declining during the month from a general average of 100.9 to 87.2. The reduction was from 90 to 89 in Wisconsin, 92 to 87 in Minnesota, and 99 to 85 in North Dakota. There has been a slight advance in South Dakota and Nebraska, with no change in Iowa. In the mountain States the condition is generally high. In Washington a decline is reported from 90 to 78, a result of blighting heat, and in Oregon from 91 to 79.

The condition of other crop averages as follows: Spring rye, 89.8 instead of 92.7 in July; oats, 86.2, a fall of one point; barley, 91.1 instead of 92; buckwheat, average 101.3, condition 92.9; potatoes, 86.8, declining from 90; tobacco, 88.8, a fall from 92.7; hay, 93.2.

ANOTHER MILL STARTED UP.

It is Promised the Homestead Steel Works Will Be Running Full and on Double Turn Next Week.

HOMESTEAD, PA., August 13.—All quiet at Homestead. The 40-inch beam mill in the steel works was started up yesterday morning with a crew of about a dozen men, and Superintendent Potter said 10 ingots were rolled during the day. A college graduate was in charge as roller, and Mr. Potter says, understood the principle of